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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

January 1959

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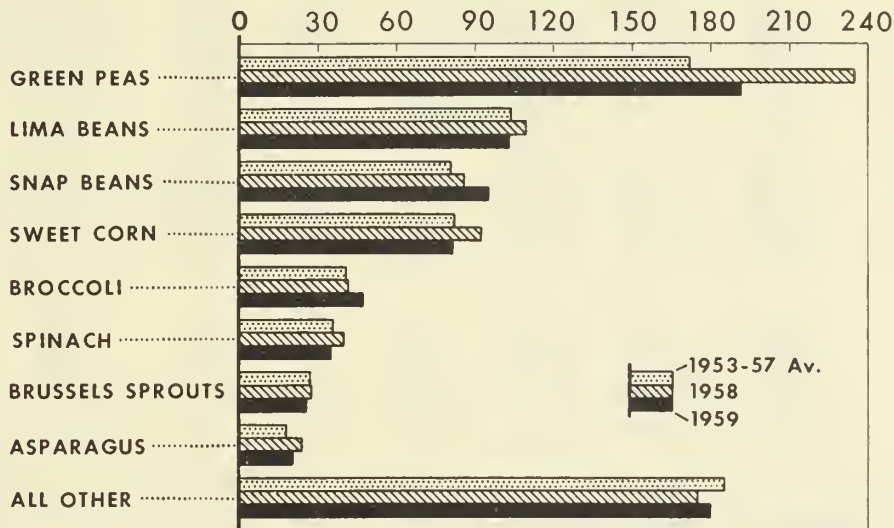
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In this issue:
Trend to Smaller Retail, Larger
Institutional and Bulk Containers
For Frozen Vegetables



FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS

MIL. LB. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS*



* STOCKS AS OF JANUARY 1, EXCLUDES POTATOES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6871-58(12) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Stocks of frozen vegetables on January 1 were 4 percent smaller than a year earlier but above the 1953-57 average. Supplies of the various items appear to be in somewhat better balance than a year ago, when holdings of green peas were particularly heavy.

Consumption of frozen vegetables in the first quarter of 1959 probably will not be as large as last year, when many fresh items were in short supply. Retail prices are likely to average a little above those of a year earlier.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Vegetables for fresh market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production of principal crops, average 1949-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959

Crop and seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1958	Indi-	Average	1958	Indi-	Average	1958	Indi-
	1949-57		cated	1949-57		cated	1949-57		cated
			1959			1959			1959
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
VEGETABLES									
WINTER									
Artichokes	8,230	9,400	9,300	39	35	32	317	329	298
Beans, lima	670	350	500	28	14	25	19	5	12
Beans, snap	26,300	9,500	16,300	32	12	33	835	114	538
Beets	3,830	2,500	2,000	75	80	80	278	200	160
Broccoli	6,450	2,900	3,300	44	42	43	279	122	143
Brussels sprouts	360	150	60	45	40	35	16	6	2
Cabbage 1/	40,840	37,300	39,400	160	163	159	6,517	6,096	6,273
Carrots	38,520	26,000	28,900	130	184	151	4,917	4,775	4,354
Cauliflower	4,840	4,750	2,550	97	80	78	470	378	200
Celery	9,850	11,600	13,150	433	426	441	4,270	4,936	5,799
Corn, sweet	6,310	2,300	8,500	69	40	55	447	92	468
Cucumbers	1,900	0	1,400	73	---	70	143	0	98
Eggplant	740	400	800	139	30	140	103	12	112
Escarole	4,410	5,500	6,700	124	110	120	549	605	804
Kale	2,790	2,500	2,400	72	65	70	202	162	168
Lettuce	63,770	62,600	61,900	135	138	143	8,583	8,616	8,863
Peas, green	1,490	---	---	16	---	---	24	---	---
Peppers, green	4,170	3,100	6,000	105	45	95	430	140	570
Shallots	3,500	2,000	1,800	26	23	24	93	46	43
Spinach	18,950	14,150	14,650	42	52	50	749	730	730
Tomatoes	16,070	14,100	16,000	113	45	110	1,833	634	1,760
Total	263,990	211,100	235,610	118	133	133	31,074	27,998	31,395
SPRING									
Asparagus 1/ 2/	140,080	157,910	159,760	24	21	---	3,292	3,539	---
Cabbage									
Early 1/ 2/	19,730	17,000	17,400	125	122	---	2,451	2,074	---
Onions									
Early	36,760	27,000	34,000	66	95	---	2,267	2,565	---
Late 2/ 3/	14,710	15,600	14,000	139	150	---	2,010	2,341	---
Watermelons									
Late 2/	88,230	102,700	92,600	84	101	---	7,441	10,386	---
Total Spring to date	299,510	320,210	317,760	58	65	---	17,461	20,905	---
Winter and Spring: to date	563,500	531,310	553,370	86	92	---	48,535	48,903	---

1/ Includes processing.

2/ 1959 prospective acreage.

3/ Short-time average.

Vegetables -- Fresh Market Report, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 27, 1959

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SUMMARY

On January 1, production of commercial vegetables grown for fresh market sales this winter was expected to be 12 percent above the weather-reduced output of last winter, but about in line with the 1949-57 average. Despite some weather damage in Central Florida since early January, big increases in output are still expected for most tender vegetables which last winter were hard hit by excessive rains and freezes in Florida. Production of tomatoes, green peppers, snap beans, and sweet corn is expected to be several times as large as last winter. Output of celery and escarole is also expected to be up substantially. Declines are in prospect for a few items, including artichokes, beets, cauliflower, and carrots.

Demand for fresh vegetables is expected to continue strong. But with somewhat larger supplies in prospect, prices received by growers this winter are expected to average much lower than the record or near record levels of a year earlier, but fairly close to the levels of most other recent years.

Supplies of canned vegetables available for distribution into mid-1959 are a little larger than those of a year earlier, and materially above the 1949-57 average. Asparagus, lima beans and sweet corn are in smaller supply than a year earlier, but supplies of green peas, snap beans and sauerkraut are moderately larger, and tomatoes and most tomato products materially larger. Supplies of frozen vegetables are moderately below a year ago.

Movement of processed vegetables in the first half of 1959 may not keep pace with last season when many fresh items were in short supply, but is expected to be larger than in most other recent years. Stocks of canned vegetables at the end of the current marketing season probably will be moderately larger than at the beginning. Thus, a total pack in 1959 materially smaller than that of 1958 seems desirable to avoid burdensome supplies in the coming season.

Potato supplies into mid-1959 promise to be somewhat larger than those of a year earlier, and prices into late spring are expected to average lower. Total disappearance of potatoes from the fall crop has been the largest in the 10 years of record. Appreciable quantities have been diverted to starch, flour and livestock feed. But heavy supplies remain.

Stocks of potatoes held by growers and dealers in the 26 fall producing States on January 1 amounted to almost 107 million hundredweight, about 16 million more than a year earlier. However, more of the remaining potatoes will be diverted than a year earlier. Also, the increased holdings of old crop potatoes will be partly offset by a substantially smaller production for winter harvest and an expected reduction in the spring crop.

Production of sweetpotatoes was about the same in 1958 as in 1957. But unloads data indicate that more sweetpotatoes probably remain in States which furnish the bulk of market supplies in the last half of the season. Shipping point prices are expected to advance into the spring as supplies decline, but probably will remain at least moderately below those of a year earlier.

Supplies of dry edible beans are materially larger than last season. The supply of white beans is sharply above a year earlier, largely because of the big increase in pea beans. The supply of colored beans is also larger, with biggest increase in small reds. The national average support rate is slightly lower than last season. Prices received by growers during the next 6 months, though varying by classes, are expected to average moderately below those of a year earlier.

Supply of dry field peas is considerably smaller than either a year ago or the 1949-57 average. Prices are almost double the low levels of a year ago. Domestic sales are expected to be smaller than last season. Export demand is strong as a result of damage to the European crop, and total exports in the current season may approach the high level of last season.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

1958 Production Higher,
Value Lower
Than in 1957

Production of principal vegetables and melons for fresh market was about 4 percent larger in 1958 than in 1957. The overall increase was due to substantially larger crops of watermelons and cantaloups. Acreage of cantaloups was substantially larger in 1958 than in 1957. Acreage of watermelons was moderately larger and yield materially higher. Production of cantaloups was about a tenth larger than in 1957 and watermelons about a fifth larger.

Aggregate production of vegetables was about the same as in 1957. Among the more important items, substantially larger crops of broccoli, cabbage, and sweet corn and slightly more carrots were offset by smaller tonnages of snap beans, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, onions, green peppers and tomatoes.

Aggregate value of principal vegetables for fresh market, excluding melons, in 1958 amounted to \$659 million about 10 percent less than in 1957 but slightly more than the 1949-56 average. Most of the decline from 1957 resulted from lower prices and smaller quantities of tomatoes, snap beans and onions, and lower prices of lettuce, carrots, sweet corn, and cucumbers. Value was higher for artichokes, broccoli, cauliflower, celery, escarole, garlic, kale and spinach. Total value of melons was down more than a fifth from that of 1957. Substantially lower prices more than offset the larger volume.

Winter Production Probably
Will Be Larger, Prices
Lower Than A Year Earlier

Production of vegetables for fresh market sale is likely to be substantially larger this winter than last. January 1 estimates indicated a total production about 12 percent larger than last winter, but about in line with the 1949-56 average. Cold weather in Florida on January 10 to 12, and again on January 17 to 19 resulted in delayed growth and some damage to crops in central Florida, particularly to tender vegetables such as corn, beans, cucumbers, squash and watermelons. Nevertheless overall damage to winter crops was relatively light. Among individual items, materially smaller production than a year earlier is expected for artichokes, beets, carrots and cauliflower. But prospects point to several times as many tomatoes and green peppers, and several times as much snap beans and sweet corn as the weather reduced output of last winter. Production of celery and escarole also is up substantially, and cabbage and lettuce up slightly.

Demand for fresh vegetables is expected to continue strong this winter. But with larger supplies in prospect both prices received by farmers and retail prices are likely to average much lower than the record or near-record levels of a year earlier.

Prospects For
Leading Crops

Cabbage - Early reports indicate that total supplies of cabbage this winter will be somewhat larger than either last winter or the 1949-57 average. January 1 stocks of fall crop cabbage were larger than a year ago. Also, the winter crop, which furnishes the great bulk of winter supplies, promises to be a little larger.

Production of early fall cabbage in 1958 was up more than a fifth from 1957, with most of the increase due to substantially higher yields. Although acreage of Danish cabbage in Upstate New York was slightly smaller than in 1957, yields were much higher, and harvested production was up sharply. With heavy supplies of cabbage in other areas, movement of Upstate cabbage has been smaller than a year ago. As a result, January 1 stocks of cabbage in producing areas of Upstate New York amounted to 712,000 hundredweight, about 60 percent more than a year ago, and substantially more than the 1949-57 average. Production for late fall harvest was also up in 1958. Although this crop is small compared with those in other seasons, some additional supplies were carried over into the first of the year. With materially larger supplies of fall crop cabbage on hand, f.o.b. shipping point prices of New York Danish in mid-January averaged \$1.13 per 50-pound sack, about \$1.00 below the high levels of a year earlier.

The great bulk of cabbage available in the first quarter of the year will come from winter production. Indicated production for winter-season harvest, at 6.3 million hundredweight, is 3 percent above last winter, but 4 percent below average. All of the increase over 1958 is in Florida, where prospective production of 3.3 million hundredweight is 65 percent above last year's small output, but about in line with the 1949-57 average. Production in California is down from the high level of last winter, but is far above average. Indicated output in Texas and Arizona is substantially below both a year ago and average. However, the Texas crop is late and there is likely to be more overlap of harvests than usual. With a little larger overall supplies of winter-season cabbage indicated, because of the larger Florida crop, and the prospect of substantially more other fresh vegetables, prices of new crop cabbage during the next 6-8 weeks are expected to average much lower than the very high levels of a year earlier.

Prospective acreage of cabbage for early spring harvest is slightly larger than a year ago. Should yields by States be near the 1952-56 average, production on the indicated acreage would be moderately larger than last year, but materially below the 1949-57 average.

Onions - Fewer onions are available for distribution during the next 4-6 weeks than either a year earlier or the 1949-57 average. The 1958 production of late summer onions, a large part of which goes into storage to supply fall and winter needs, was 5 percent smaller than the 1957 crop. Although movement of onions during late summer and fall was a little lighter than in

the previous season, remaining supplies are slightly below those of a year ago. Stocks of sound onions held by growers and dealers in the late summer States on January 1, 1959 amounted to 4.3 million 100-pound bags. This was 3 percent less than a year earlier and substantially below the 1949-57 average. Larger cold storage holdings than on January 1, 1958 were more than offset by smaller stocks in common storage. Total holdings were up 4 percent from a year ago in the western States, but were down 9 percent in the central States and 6 percent in the eastern States.

With smaller supplies and a good rate of movement, prices received by growers and dealers during the first part of the storage season averaged 50 to 60 cents per hundredweight higher than in the corresponding months of last season. Old crop onions should move well during the next 4 to 6 weeks and prices are likely to show some further advance.

Production estimates are not yet available for early spring onions. However, acreage of this south Texas crop is estimated at 34,000, about a fourth above 1958. Most of the increase is in the non-irrigated areas of the Lower Valley and Coastal Bend where yields are much lower than in the irrigated sections. Nevertheless, yields near the 1955-58 average, by areas, would result in a production considerably larger than either last year or average. More than the usual acreage in the Lower Valley was planted after mid-November. Also, development of the crop has been further delayed by cold, wet weather.

Intentions reports indicate that onion growers plan to plant a tenth less acreage for late spring harvest this year than last. Intended acreage is down in North Carolina and Georgia because of low prices last season and some unfavorable weather conditions. A reduction is also indicated in the Princeton-McKinney area of north Texas as a result of wet, cold weather in December which delayed preparation of fields. Indicated acreage in California is up moderately. Also, yields in California are likely to be above the relatively light yields of 1958. Yields by States near the 1956-58 average, on the indicated acreage, would result in a production materially above both a year ago and the 1949-57 average. A crop this large probably would result in serious marketing difficulties in some areas.

Carrots - Production of carrots for winter harvest promises to be about a tenth smaller than either last year or the 1949-57 average. Lower prospective output than a year ago is the result of sharply lower yields in Texas and moderately lower yields in Arizona and California. However, yield in each State is expected to be above average.

The Texas crop for early season harvest was planted under adverse conditions and progress was slow. Total shipments from Texas during December - early January were little more than half those of a year earlier. However,

supplies available from the large fall crop weighed on markets and U. S. average prices received by growers were substantially below those of either a year earlier or average. However, by mid-January the market had improved somewhat. Prices during the remainder of the season are likely to average close to those of a year earlier.

Celery - Production of celery for winter harvest is estimated at 5.8 million hundredweight. This is 17 percent above 1958, and about a third larger than the 1949-57 average. Acreage was up sharply from 1958 in Florida and Arizona and moderately in California. Yields are also expected to be up sharply in Florida, with production about 40 percent above 1958 and a fourth above average. Although yields are expected to be materially lower than last winter in Arizona, indicated production is much larger than a year ago or average. Yields also will be lower in California and even with the increase in acreage, production is expected to be 4 percent less than a year ago, though almost 40 percent above average.

During the early weeks of January marketings of celery were a little lighter than those of a year earlier. But demand was only fair and shipping point prices have averaged lower than in the early weeks of 1958. With substantially larger supplies in prospect during the remainder of the season, prices to growers are expected to continue materially below the relatively high levels of a year earlier.

Lettuce - Production of lettuce for winter harvest has increased materially in recent years. This has been due largely to increased acreage in California which now produces about three-fourths of the winter tonnage. Acreage has increased moderately in Florida, but has declined substantially in Arizona and Texas. Total acreage for harvest this winter is slightly smaller than a year ago. Because of better weather conditions in Florida and a larger acreage in California, which has a higher yield than other States, yield per acre is expected to average higher this winter than last. Indicated production at 8.9 million hundredweight is a little larger than either a year ago or the 1949-57 average.

Through early January shipments of lettuce from the Imperial Valley had been restricted to some extent because of large shipments from Arizona and relatively low prices. In mid-January prices were near those of a year ago and during the next 4-6 weeks may continue near those of a year earlier.

Tomatoes - Production of tomatoes for winter harvest in Florida as of January 1 was estimated at 1.8 million hundredweight, almost three times the weather-curtailed crop of 1958, but moderately below the 1949-57 average. The bulk of the crop was in good condition as of January 1, despite some damage from rains in late December.

Marketings from Florida during the early weeks of January were running much heavier and f.o.b. prices much lower than those of a year earlier. Imports in the early weeks of 1959 have been much below the high levels of last winter. However, as a result of high prices received by growers last season plantings of tomatoes on the West Coast of Mexico are much larger than last winter. Early-planted acreage was damaged by heavy rains and supplies through January were light. But potential supplies during the remainder of the season are much larger than a year ago. Quantities imported from Mexico will depend largely on the level of prices in this country. In any case, total supplies on domestic markets are expected to continue much larger than those of a year earlier. Prices to growers are likely to be much below the record levels of a year earlier, but probably near average.

Watermelons- During the post-World War II period there has been a sharp increase in the acreage and production of watermelons for late spring harvest. Last year, much of the late spring crop in Florida had to be replanted because of severe weather damage. Development of the crop was irregular and late but total production was much above both a year earlier and average. Harvest started about a month later than usual. Harvest in south Florida overlapped that in the central and northern areas of the State. Also, volume shipments from Florida overlapped harvestings from the large early summer crop. Eastern and Northern markets were glutted throughout the harvesting season, prices to growers were very low and almost a fifth of the Florida crop was not harvested. The relatively small California crop moved at fairly high prices.

Intentions reports indicate that growers in Florida and California combined plan to have about 10 percent less acreage for harvest this spring than last. California growers plan only a slight reduction, but Florida growers plan about 11 percent less acreage. Since the January report, low temperatures damaged early planted fields in Florida, necessitating some replanting. Normal abandonment and yields near the 1956-58 average on the intended acreage would result in a 1959 production about a fifth less than last year but a tenth above the 1949-57 average. Should maturity dates and pattern of harvest be more normal than last year, growers should encounter no serious difficulty in marketing a crop of the indicated size. Prices to growers are expected to average much above the low levels of a year earlier, and prices at retail substantially higher.

Acreage-Marketing Guides

The Department of Agriculture, in an attempt to help growers adjust production to market needs, issues acreage-marketing guides for vegetables. The guides giving detailed acreage recommendations for individual vegetables for spring harvest was released in November. Guides for summer and fall vegetables will be released in February. Copies may be obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Service.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Acreage For Processing
Down in 1958, Production
and Value Up

Total production of vegetables for processing was a tenth larger in 1958 than 1957 and 15 percent above the 1949-56 average. The increase over 1957 was due to the much larger tonnages of tomatoes, and cabbage for sauerkraut. Production of snap beans was also up slightly. But tonnage was materially smaller for beets, sweet corn, green peas and spinach, and slightly to moderately smaller for asparagus, lima beans, and cucumbers for pickles. The larger overall production was due largely to substantially higher yields of cabbage and tomatoes, and to a materially larger acreage of tomatoes, a crop with relatively high yields per acre. Total harvested acreage was 7 percent smaller than in 1957.

Total value of the 1958 crop of vegetables for processing was about 3 percent more than that of 1957. Virtually all of the increase was due to the much larger tonnage and slightly higher price of tomatoes. The price of asparagus was significantly higher than in 1957 but production was smaller and value was up only slightly. The price of spinach also was up, but because of the light spring tonnage value was down. Both prices and value were lower than a year earlier for lima beans, snap beans, beets, sweet corn, green peas, cabbage for kraut, and cucumbers for pickles.

Smaller Tonnage
Needed in 1959

Processors should aim for a somewhat smaller production of a number of items this year to avoid continuing burdensome supplies. Most of the needed reduction probably could be accomplished by a substantial cut in acreage of tomatoes, and moderate cuts in acreage of snap beans, green peas and spinach. With carryover of sweet corn and lima beans expected to be relatively light, processors should plan a little larger acreages of these vegetables.

The Department of Agriculture's acreage-marketing guide for vegetables for commercial processing, which gives detailed recommendations for individual items, will be released in February. Copies may be obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Service.

CANNED VEGETABLES

1958 Pack Probably
Up From 1957

Production of vegetables for commercial processing and incomplete pack data indicate that the aggregate pack of canned vegetables in 1958 was slightly to moderately larger than in 1957 and substantially above the 1949-56 average. Among the more important items on which data are available, the packs of sauerkraut, tomatoes, tomato juice and most tomato products were up materially. Packs of canned sweet corn and green peas were substantially smaller than the previous season, but for green peas heavier stocks at the beginning of the season more than offset the smaller pack. The 1958 pack of asparagus was moderately larger than a year earlier, but the pack of cucumbers for pickles was moderately smaller, and lima beans slightly smaller. Indications are that the spinach pack was substantially smaller than in 1957.

Remaining Supplies At or
Near Record Levels

Estimated total supplies of canned vegetables at the beginning of the season were record large, slightly to moderately above a year earlier and materially above the 1949-56 average. Rate of movement of canned vegetables on which shipment data are available together with incomplete stocks data indicate that total holdings remain at or near record levels for this time of year. Recent reports indicate that canner holdings of asparagus and sweet corn are materially smaller than a year ago, while stocks of canned peas are moderately larger. Although recent stocks data are not available on other items, indications are that holdings of lima beans are smaller than a year ago, but holdings of sauerkraut, tomatoes, tomato juice, and most tomato products are materially larger than a year ago, and stocks of snap beans moderately larger.

The volume of canned vegetables moving into consumption during the remainder of the current season may be a little smaller than that of a year earlier. From mid-winter to mid-spring of 1958, demand for processed vegetables was stimulated by the relatively light supplies of fresh vegetables. Disappearance rates for snap beans, sweet corn and green peas were particularly high. However, supplies of a number of canned items are again heavy, and aggregate movement into consumption is expected to be larger than in other recent years. Stocks at the end of the current marketing year probably will be moderately larger than at the beginning. In order to bring supplies of processed vegetables in balance with anticipated demand, packers should plan a materially smaller output of canned vegetables in 1959.

Retail prices during the remainder of the current season are expected to average a little higher than those of a year earlier, because of smaller supplies of some items and generally higher distribution costs. However, some items, including tomatoes and tomato products may average lower. Because of

smaller supplies, f.o.b. prices paid to canners are expected to average slightly to moderately higher than a year earlier for asparagus, beets, lima beans, corn, and spinach. But prices will average lower for tomatoes and most tomato products, and probably for green peas and sauerkraut.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

1958 Pack Probably Near That of 1957

The total pack of commercially frozen vegetables probably was about the same as that of 1957. The pack of green peas, at 251 million pounds, was 45 million pounds below that of a year earlier. The 106 million pounds of cut corn was down 7 million pounds. The spring pack of frozen spinach, which typically accounts for about two-thirds of the annual pack, was also materially smaller--61 million pounds compared with almost 75 million in 1957. About 24 million pounds of asparagus was frozen in 1958, 7 million pounds less than the previous year. Although pack figures are not available, indications are that the pack of snap beans, broccoli, cauliflower, and potatoes were larger than in 1957.

Supplies Moderately Smaller Than A Year Earlier

Stocks of frozen vegetables on January 1 amounted to 847 million pounds. This was 4 percent less than on January 1, 1958, but 14 percent more than the 1953-57 average. Holdings of snap beans, broccoli, and french fried potatoes on January 1, were larger than a year earlier, but holdings of most frozen items were smaller. Among individual items, holdings of asparagus, sweet corn, green peas, spinach, and peas and carrots mixed were substantially smaller than a year ago, and lima beans, Brussels sprouts, and cauliflower slightly to moderately smaller.

Prospects For Next Few Months

Supplies of most frozen vegetables appear ample, though total supplies are moderately smaller than a year ago. Processing and distribution costs are generally higher for the 1958 packs, and prices of most items at retail during the next few months are likely to average a little above those of a year earlier.

If supplies of fresh vegetables during the winter and early spring are larger than a year earlier, as expected, consumption of frozen vegetables probably will be smaller than in the same period of 1958. Thus, overall stocks of frozen vegetables may be about the same at the end of the current marketing season as at the beginning. Freezers should aim for a 1959 total pack about in line with that of 1958.

POTATOES

1958 Production and Price

The past year was characterized by generally adequate to heavy supplies of potatoes. However, during the winter and early spring of 1958 stocks of old crop potatoes were rapidly depleted, the winter crop in Florida was damaged by adverse weather, and reports indicated late planting and slow development of the spring crop in some areas. This resulted in a sharp price increase. Prices received by farmers rose from an average of \$1.76 per hundredweight in January 1958 to \$3.25 per hundredweight in March, and remained relatively high in April. As shipments from the spring crop increased prices to growers declined to \$2.37 per hundredweight in May, and \$1.65 in June.

Production of 1958 summer and fall potatoes was larger than a year earlier and above normal market sales. These large supplies weighed heavily on markets and prices to growers declined to an average of \$1.02 per hundredweight in October.

Marketing Agreements and Orders
and the Diversion Program

Several important areas, which produce about 70 percent of the fall crop, are again operating under Federal marketing agreements and orders which restrict marketing of tablestock potatoes to the better grades and preferred sizes. In addition, a few other areas are operating under State marketing agreements and orders. To assist farmers in orderly marketing of the large supplies, the Department of Agriculture is again operating a potato diversion program, similar to the one in effect last season, in areas which submit satisfactory marketing plans. Under the program, the Department makes supplementary payments for U. S. No. 2 or better quality potatoes diverted to starch, feed or flour, provided round varieties are at least 2 inches in diameter, and long varieties at least 2 inches in diameter or 4 ounces in weight. Through January 24, about 13.6 million hundredweight of potatoes had been diverted under the program compared with 9.1 million to the same date last season. Notable also is the fact that about three-quarters of the total diverted this season have been U. S. No. 2 or better quality compared with less than half last season.

The marketing orders and diversion program have helped to lighten the pressure of the large crops. Nevertheless, supplies available for regular marketing channels continue heavy and prices relatively low. Prices in December averaged \$1.16 per hundredweight compared with \$1.61 a year earlier.

Heavy Supplies in
Prospect into Late Spring

Supplies available for distribution into late spring promise to be materially larger than either a year earlier or the 1950-57 average. Much larger stocks of fall crop potatoes more than offset the expected reduction in output.

Total stocks of potatoes held by growers and dealers in the 26 fall crop States, on January 1 amounted to almost 107 million hundredweight. This was about 16 million hundredweight more than on January 1 last year, and almost 15 million hundredweight above the 1950-57 average. The distribution of stocks reflects the declining importance of potato production in the central part of the country and its increasing importance in the West. About 22 percent of the January 1, 1959 holdings were located in the Central States compared with an average of 26 percent in 1951-55. However, holdings in those States were about 50 percent larger than a year earlier when production in the Red River Valley was severely curtailed by excessive rains at harvest time. The Western States reported 38 percent of total holdings on January 1, 1959 compared with an average of 32 percent. Stocks in the Eastern States made up 40 percent of the total this January 1 compared with an average of 42 percent.

The winter crop in Florida and California is estimated at 4.3 million hundredweight, 14 percent less than last winter. Indications are that spring production too is likely to be smaller than a year earlier. Acreage planted to the early spring crop, practically all of which is in Florida, is 19 percent smaller than last year. Yields near the average of recent years would result in a production about a fifth smaller than last year. The winter and early spring crops in recent years have accounted for only about 20 percent of production during the first half of the year, with the late spring crop making up about 80 percent.

Intentions reports indicate that farmers plan to plant about 15 percent less acreage to potatoes for late spring harvest. If these plantings materialize, recent average yields by States would result in a production about a tenth below both last season and the 1949-57 average.

Because of the heavy supplies available, prices received by farmers into late spring are likely to average below those of a year earlier. However, prices also will be influenced by the pattern of harvest of new crop potatoes, the quality of both old and new potatoes, and quantities moved into non-food uses.

Foreign Trade

United States foreign trade in potatoes is relatively small, but is important to some producing areas. Exports typically amount to less than 2 percent of production, and imports generally less than 1 percent. Canada is the main customer for U. S. exports, and also the source of practically all of our imports. Largely because of the high U. S. prices in the late winter and spring of 1958, the 1957-58 foreign trade picture was unusual. Imports for the season amounted to 3.2 million hundredweight while only 2.6 million hundredweight were exported.

Imports during the first 6 months of 1959 are likely to be much smaller than in the first half of 1958. Domestic supplies are heavy, and prices into the spring are expected to average below a year earlier. Also, Canadian supplies are about a tenth smaller. U. S. exports probably will

be somewhat higher unless Canada imposes further restrictions in addition to those in effect on minimum size and grade. The U. S. also restricts the quantity of certified seed potatoes, and the quantity and minimum grade and size of tablestock potatoes which may be imported.

Prospects After Spring

Little can be said at this early date regarding the probable supply and price situation for potatoes this summer and fall. But it is timely for producers to take a hard look at past experience, and to attempt to adjust production to normal market needs. Small changes in potato production result in much larger changes, in the opposite direction, in prices received by growers. Thus, even moderate overproduction results in seriously depressed prices. If farmers are to avoid another season of glutted markets and low prices, they should cut back materially on the acreage of both summer and fall potatoes.

The Department of Agriculture publishes detailed acreage - marketing guides for the various seasonal crops in an attempt to guide farmers in adjusting production to anticipated market needs. The guides for States producing for early summer, late summer and fall harvests will be released in February. Copies may be obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

SWEETPOTATOES

1958 Output About Same As in 1957

The production of sweetpotatoes in 1958, at 17.4 million hundredweight was about in line with that of the previous season, but more than a tenth below the 1949-56 average. Acreage was down moderately, but growing conditions were generally favorable and U. S. average yield was record high. Production was up 8 percent in New Jersey, 22 percent in Maryland, 3 percent in Virginia, 16 percent in Louisiana, and 5 percent in California. The crops in most of the Southeast and South Central States declined.

Prices Remainder of Season May Continue Moderately Below Year Earlier

Unload statistics for the 38 cities indicate that through early January combined marketings of 1958 crop sweetpotatoes from New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and California was a little larger than the previous season. However indications are than remaining supplies in these States, which furnish the bulk of market supplies in the last half of the season, are a little larger than a year ago. Keeping quality of the

Louisiana crop may also be somewhat better than last season. Prices are expected to advance into the spring as supplies decrease, but shipping point prices are likely to remain at least moderately below those of a year earlier.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Supplies Materially Larger This Season Than Last

Supply of dry edible beans for the 1958-59 season amounted to almost 20 million hundredweight, about 15 percent more than in the previous season. The increase was due to a 16 percent larger acreage and moderately higher yields. Only two States, Maine and Montana, reported fewer acres harvested than in 1957. Production was up from 1957 in all areas except the Southwest where it declined 12 percent. The decline was a result of lower yields caused by dry weather in the non-irrigated southwest section of Colorado, and blight and rust on early plantings in the northern irrigated sections. The Northeast showed the sharpest increase in production, 38 percent. Production was up 26 percent in the Northwest, and 14 percent in California.

The supply of white beans was about a fourth larger than in the previous season. Most of the increase in whites was accounted for by pea beans, but supply of great Northerns also was significantly larger. The supply of colored beans was about a tenth larger this season than last. Small reds were up sharply from the low levels of a year earlier, and pinks were up moderately. Supplies of pintos and red kidneys were about the same as last season. Supply of lima beans also is near that of a year earlier, with a moderate increase in large limas about offset by a substantial decline in baby limas. Blackeye beans are in somewhat larger supply than a year ago.

Disappearance Likely To Be Higher Than Last Season

Total disappearance of dry beans in the 1957-58 season was moderately smaller than in the previous season. Domestic use about the same but exports were much smaller. With larger supplies of most important classes available at generally lower prices, domestic use in the current season is expected to be a little larger than last season. Also, exports are expected to be much above the 2.0 million hundredweight of the previous season. Through December 31, 1958 about 2.8 million bags of beans had been placed under price

support compared with about 2 million a year earlier. Last season supplies were about in balance with demand, farmers redeemed practically all beans placed under loan, and exports under Government Programs were relatively light. In the current season exports of beans under Government programs and total exports will be much larger than last season.

Prices Likely to
Remain Below
Year Earlier

Pea beans and small reds are in particularly large supply compared with a year earlier, and stocks of pintos, great Northern and other important varieties appear ample for domestic and export needs. The National support price, at \$6.18 is slightly below the \$6.31 rate for 1957 crop beans. During the first half of the current season, both domestic and export demand has been active. Considering the relatively heavy supplies, prices have held up well, but have averaged moderately below those of a year earlier. Prices received by farmers in mid-December 1958, averaged \$6.70 per hundredweight, compared with \$7.35 in mid-December 1957. With larger overall supplies, prices during the remainder of the current season are expected to average moderately below those of a year earlier.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Dry Peas in
Light Supply

Supplies of dry field peas in the current season are about a fifth smaller than either last season or the 1949-56 average. Production in 1958 was a fourth below that of 1957 and the second smallest since 1940. Production of wrinkled varieties, used principally for seed, was less than half that of last season. Alaskas and other smooth green kinds, and Canadas and other smooth white and yellow varieties were down moderately. Stocks of dry peas on September 1, the beginning of the marketing season were also smaller than a year earlier.

The cut in 1958 production from 1957 was due to a sharp cut in acreage. Yields were near the high levels of the previous season. Washington and Idaho, which produce more than four-fifths of the total crop, reported acreage cuts of 16 and 27 percent. Late plantings in Washington were damaged by hot weather, yield was materially lower than in 1957 and production was down almost a third. Planting delays and weather damage were less serious in North Idaho, and average yields for the State was considerably above that of the previous season. Despite the much smaller acreage, production in Idaho was down only 8 percent from 1957.

Domestic Use Expected
To Be Down

Movement of dry peas into domestic outlets in the 1958-59 season is expected to be moderately to substantially below those of the past two seasons, when supplies were heavy and prices relatively low. Export demand is strong as a result of weather damage to the European crop. Exports in the September-November period totaled 486,000 hundredweight. Foreign shipments have declined from the high levels prevailing in the early months of the season. Nevertheless, total exports in the current season may approach the 1.1 million hundredweight of last season.

Continued High Prices In
Prospect for 1958 Crop Peas

Prices of dry field peas rose sharply as it became obvious that the 1958 crop would be light, and demand continued active to strong. Prices received by growers advanced from an average of \$3.16 per hundredweight in mid-June to \$5.80 in mid-December, \$2.68 more than in mid-December 1957. With supplies tight and export demand expected to continue strong, prices of 1958 crop peas are likely to show some further advance.

Growers Should Not
Overplant in 1959

Like producers of many other crops, growers of dry field peas frequently tend to overplant following a season of favorable prices. Except in years when foreign crops have suffered severe weather damage resulting in an unusually large export demand, large U. S. acreages and resulting heavy production have typically meant low prices to farmers.

Domestic demand for dry peas is fairly stable at around $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ million hundredweight. Also, demand is quite inelastic--a given change in supply available for domestic use is accompanied by an opposite and much greater change in price. Thus, except in years when foreign demand is unusually strong, farmers realize more income from a moderate size crop than from a large crop. If farmers are to avoid the risk of surplus production in 1959, they would do well to hold acreage near the 1957 level.

TREND TO SMALLER RETAIL, LARGER INSTITUTIONAL AND BULK
CONTAINERS FOR FROZEN VEGETABLES

by

Will M. Simmons 1/

The frozen vegetable industry has expanded rapidly over the past 14 years. The total pack of frozen vegetables increased six-fold, from 237 million pounds to about one and a half billion pounds.

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The relative importance of various size containers used in packing frozen vegetables also have changed significantly. In the mid-1940's less than half the pounds packed were in retail size containers of one pound or less. By the early 1950's containers of this size accounted for about two-thirds the total. The proportion has declined in more recent years but retail size containers still comprise about three-fifths of the total pack. Among the more important vegetables, retail sizes account for from about 40 percent of the pack in the case of cut corn to more than 75 percent in the case of broccoli. About 70 percent of the spinach is packed in retail sizes, generally 60 percent or more of snap beans and lima beans, and usually more than half the green peas.

Within the retail category, the proportion of the pack in the 12-ounce and larger packages has generally declined while smaller packages, principally the 10-ounce package, have gained in relative importance. Within the institutional and bulk category, the shift appears to have been in the opposite direction. During the mid-1940's the smaller institutional sizes as a group (under 30 pounds) were about twice as important as the larger sizes. Ten years later, about 16 percent of the total pack of frozen vegetables went into the larger institutional and bulk sizes compared with 19 percent in smaller institutional sizes. In 1956 the pack in the larger institutional and bulk containers exceeded, for the first time, the pack in the smaller institutional sizes. A large proportion of the larger containers are used for packing products for later repacking and manufacturing.

Among the more important vegetables put up in institutional and bulk containers, the larger sizes as a group appear much more popular for cut corn and green peas and slightly more popular for lima beans. However, very little broccoli and spinach are put up in the larger sizes, and the smaller institutional sizes as a group remain the more popular for green and wax beans.

Table 2 ---Frozen vegetables: Commercial production, total and relative poundspacked by major container sizes, United States, 1944-57

TOTAL FROZEN VEGETABLES													
Year	Retail size containers 1/				Institutional and bulk containers 2/								Total
	10 ounces	12 ounces	Other	Total	Small sizes 3/				Large sizes 4/				
					2½ pounds	4 and 5 pounds	Other	Total	30 pounds	50 pounds	Other	Total	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 lb.
1944	8.1	24.5	11.2	43.8	19.3	13.1	4.9	37.3	5.6	5.4	7.9	18.9	237,092
1945	7.4	26.7	10.5	44.6	19.6	12.3	7.1	39.0	5.0	5.0	6.4	16.4	307,977
1946	13.3	32.9	10.2	56.4	12.7	8.9	6.2	27.8	3.7	5.8	6.3	15.8	450,000
1947	11.2	39.5	7.2	57.9	13.3	7.1	6.2	26.6	3.5	5.2	6.8	15.5	346,208
1948	17.8	35.1	10.8	63.7	11.8	2.9	4.1	18.8	5.3	7.4	4.8	17.5	446,358
1949	22.9	27.3	14.3	64.5	10.8	3.6	5.1	19.5	4.3	6.0	5.7	16.0	563,499
1950	25.0	30.0	11.4	66.4	11.7	3.9	4.9	20.5	2.6	5.5	5.0	13.1	587,101
1951	31.4	22.1	15.0	68.5	11.2	3.6	4.4	19.2	2.3	5.2	4.8	12.3	770,038
1952	40.2	10.2	16.0	66.4	12.4	2.4	5.1	19.9	1.2	6.4	6.1	13.7	895,719
1953	47.4	3.7	14.2	65.3	12.2	.8	5.8	18.8	1.6	7.5	6.8	15.9	1,103,270
1954	47.5	4.4	11.8	63.7	11.9	1.0	6.0	18.9	.7	7.0	9.7	17.4	974,628
1955	44.8	8.2	11.9	64.9	10.4	.4	8.3	19.1	.6	6.1	9.3	16.0	1,139,695
1956	40.9	6.2	13.6	60.7	11.8	.8	5.7	18.3	3.3	7.6	10.1	21.0	1,533,038
1957	40.2	2.9	15.3	58.4	9.3	1.6	4.9	15.8	4.5	7.8	13.5	25.8	1,364,723
GREEN AND WAX BEANS													
1944	45.5	---	0.7	46.2	19.2	14.1	9.0	42.3	5.9	---	5.6	11.5	23,753
1945	35.6	---	.5	36.1	22.2	23.5	4.7	50.4	1.6	0.3	11.6	13.5	31,460
1946	55.1	---	.6	55.7	16.1	4.6	13.0	33.7	2.8	.4	7.4	10.6	40,975
1947	49.3	---	4.7	54.0	14.0	3.7	13.3	31.0	1.5	4.6	8.9	15.0	30,911
1948	60.7	---	---	60.7	18.1	2.4	6.2	26.7	2.6	5.5	4.3	12.6	49,583
1949	63.8	---	---	63.8	13.1	2.7	7.4	23.2	1.8	4.4	6.8	13.0	58,523
1950	65.9	---	.3	66.2	15.2	3.2	8.6	27.0	.8	2.4	3.6	6.8	65,529
1951	68.9	---	.1	69.0	15.9	2.3	6.5	24.7	1.1	3.2	2.0	6.3	81,651
1952	62.8	---	4.9	67.7	15.7	2.2	4.9	22.8	.5	5.8	3.2	9.5	87,438
1953	57.8	---	6.6	64.4	15.9	.6	7.5	24.0	.7	7.7	3.2	11.6	114,781
1954	56.8	---	5.9	62.7	19.0	.4	5.7	25.1	.7	7.7	3.8	12.2	123,253
1955	48.1	---	15.4	63.5	14.3	.2	6.1	20.6	.7	10.6	4.6	15.9	120,968
1956	17.8	---	46.4	64.2	14.2	.4	5.9	20.5	.1	11.4	3.8	15.3	137,744
1957	7.7	---	55.9	63.6	13.4	.2	6.7	20.3	.1	13.3	2.7	16.1	134,361
LIMA BEANS													
1944	---	33.7	---	33.7	22.4	8.7	0.6	31.7	1.3	13.6	19.7	34.6	29,550
1945	---	36.4	0.6	37.0	22.0	6.2	10.3	38.5	3.3	11.7	9.4	24.5	28,476
1946	---	44.4	2.7	47.1	11.9	4.2	9.3	25.4	.8	20.6	6.1	27.5	50,083
1947	---	57.2	---	57.2	9.3	4.5	8.7	22.5	4.5	8.1	7.7	20.3	68,194
1948	---	60.4	.7	61.1	14.9	2.9	.4	18.2	5.9	10.1	4.7	20.7	75,403
1949	2.7	50.7	---	53.4	12.8	2.6	1.6	17.0	7.5	15.7	6.4	29.6	87,949
1950	17.0	45.9	---	62.9	16.6	5.6	.1	22.3	.6	8.1	6.1	14.8	85,988
1951	39.2	27.1	---	66.3	13.5	2.3	.2	16.0	3.9	5.6	8.2	17.7	106,020
1952	46.3	5/19.0	---	65.3	17.2	2.2	.5	19.9	.9	5.5	8.4	14.8	113,926
1953	59.4	5/8	---	60.2	19.4	.6	3.3	23.3	1.9	7.8	6.8	16.5	138,595
1954	61.0	5/7	---	61.7	18.0	---	3.8	21.8	.3	7.5	8.7	16.5	129,674
1955	64.4	5/8	---	65.2	13.6	2.0	.8	16.4	.4	8.3	9.7	18.4	117,697
1956	56.7	5/7.5	---	64.2	14.6	1.7	.4	16.7	.3	4.9	13.9	19.1	143,538
1957	58.1	5/.4	---	58.5	14.7	1.2	2.7	18.6	.4	6.1	16.4	22.9	131,380
BROCCOLI													
1944	16.3	---	36.1	52.4	7.9	17.5	22.0	47.4	---	---	2/0.2	0.2	6,840
1945	30.7	---	30.8	61.5	4.6	9.2	24.6	38.4	---	---	2/.1	.1	11,656
1946	41.1	---	19.2	60.3	5.1	11.1	23.5	39.7	---	---	---	---	25,789
1947	---	---	2/67.9	67.9	7.1	---	25.0	32.1	---	---	---	---	9,117
1948	---	---	2/71.1	71.1	4.2	---	24.7	26.9	---	---	---	---	29,126
1949	---	---	2/74.2	74.2	4.1	4.2	17.5	25.8	---	---	---	---	45,233
1950	74.1	---	.2	74.3	.6	2.0	23.1	25.7	---	---	---	---	41,028
1951	80.4	---	---	80.4	.7	3.3	15.3	19.3	---	---	2/.3	.3	48,768
1952	75.6	---	.7	76.3	4.0	1.9	17.8	23.7	---	---	---	---	82,253
1953	78.4	---	2.3	80.7	1.8	1.1	16.4	19.3	---	---	---	---	89,043
1954	76.4	---	1.5	77.9	2.0	.1	19.9	22.0	---	---	.1	.1	62,004
1955	69.5	---	2.1	71.6	5.7	---	22.6	28.3	---	---	.1	.1	96,240
1956	73.2	---	4.9	78.1	4.4	---	17.5	21.9	---	---	---	---	118,287
1957	77.6	---	1.4	79.0	4.8	---	16.0	20.8	---	---	.2	.2	80,453

Continued -

Table 2.- Frozen vegetables: Commercial production, total and relative pounds packed by major container sizes, United States, 1944-57 -continued

CUT CORN													
Retail size containers 1/					Institutional and bulk containers 2/								Total
					Small sizes 3/				Large sizes 4/				
Year	10	12	Other	Total	2½	4 and 5	Other	Total	30	50	Other	Total	
	ounces	ounces			pounds	pounds			pounds	pounds			
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 lb.
1944	19.4	11.7	---	31.1	39.7	18.1	---	57.8	7.3	2.3	1.5	11.1	20,983
1945	8.9	32.8	---	41.7	28.5	15.5	1.6	45.6	2.7	5.0	5.0	12.7	25,551
1946	22.0	28.7	---	50.7	15.8	12.5	1.0	29.3	4.9	7.5	7.6	20.0	42,427
1947	---	---	32.5	32.5	16.8	20.1	1.6	38.5	8.1	8.5	12.4	29.0	26,559
1948	---	---	37.8	37.8	10.4	4.7	.1	15.2	8.3	26.0	12.7	47.0	20,920
1949	---	---	36.1	36.1	15.1	6.7	---	21.8	10.1	15.0	17.0	42.1	37,076
1950	33.8	---	7.9	41.7	12.2	8.6	1.3	22.1	2.7	14.2	19.3	36.2	32,998
1951	31.9	---	5.9	37.8	11.8	10.9	---	22.7	5.4	20.3	13.8	39.5	44,549
1952	34.6	---	4.5	39.1	18.5	4.4	---	22.9	2.9	10.1	25.0	38.0	62,684
1953	32.1	---	10.5	42.6	19.6	1.2	1.3	22.1	2.5	18.2	14.6	35.3	104,809
1954	40.1	---	.9	41.0	11.3	.3	.2	11.8	1.4	15.0	30.8	47.2	78,212
1955	46.4	---	.2	46.6	10.7	.2	.3	11.2	---	10.5	31.7	42.2	70,041
1956	37.6	---	1.2	38.8	17.9	---	.4	18.3	.1	16.3	26.5	42.9	118,153
1957	40.0	---	.3	40.3	11.3	---	1.2	12.5	.1	11.5	35.6	47.2	112,917
GREEN PEAS													
1944	---	41.1	0.2	41.3	13.3	21.4	0.3	35.0	6.4	9.0	8.3	23.7	79,152
1945	---	37.8	---	37.8	20.5	18.4	.4	39.3	7.2	9.2	6.5	22.9	103,834
1946	---	51.2	---	51.2	14.2	14.8	.4	29.4	4.7	6.9	7.8	19.4	140,603
1947	---	55.9	1.2	57.1	15.1	10.1	---	25.2	3.3	6.1	8.3	17.7	131,786
1948	---	60.2	.1	60.3	11.2	4.6	.2	16.0	10.9	8.9	3.9	23.7	118,977
1949	---	56.6	.4	57.0	13.4	7.1	.1	20.6	8.4	8.6	5.4	22.4	113,273
1950	0.5	58.8	---	59.3	15.3	5.7	.2	21.2	6.7	9.1	3.7	19.5	152,275
1951	9.2	51.9	.4	61.5	13.8	5.8	.2	19.8	4.0	8.5	6.2	18.7	195,541
1952	36.4	20.2	.1	56.7	16.4	3.5	.8	20.7	2.6	11.0	9.0	22.6	203,726
1953	51.9	1.7	---	53.6	16.5	.8	.6	17.9	3.1	12.8	12.6	28.5	226,664
1954	57.4	---	1.1	58.5	14.6	.2	.9	15.7	.9	7.2	17.7	25.8	206,854
1955	57.3	---	.3	57.6	15.2	---	.7	15.9	.4	8.0	18.1	26.5	231,216
1956	50.8	---	1.9	52.7	18.3	---	.8	19.1	.1	8.9	19.2	28.2	359,661
1957	45.2	---	.3	45.5	13.6	---	1.3	14.9	.3	14.0	25.3	39.6	295,823
SPINACH													
Retail size containers 1/				Institutional and bulk containers 2/									Total
				Small sizes				Large sizes					
12 and 14	Other	Total		2½	4 and 5	Other	Total	miscel-					
ounces				pounds	pounds			laneous					
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 lb.
1944	50.1	4.3	54.4	30.3	5.4	9.0	44.7	0.9	31,947				
1945	54.2	3.8	58.0	16.4	4.1	21.5	42.0	---	36,721				
1946	62.3	10.9	73.2	15.4	2.0	9.3	26.7	.1	38,185				
1947	68.2	3.9	72.1	24.4	1.2	2.3	27.9	---	23,279				
1948	73.7	2.5	76.2	20.2	.8	2.8	23.8	---	41,571				
1949	74.2	3.9	78.1	13.5	.8	7.6	21.9	---	62,307				
1950	75.5	2.8	78.3	10.6	1.8	9.3	21.7	---	52,806				
1951	75.6	2.0	77.6	10.1	1.2	11.1	22.4	---	97,878				
1952	75.6	3.9	79.5	10.0	.4	10.1	20.5	---	91,464				
1953	27.3	6/45.4	72.7	8.3	1.2	17.8	27.3	---	87,927				
1954	21.8	6/47.8	69.6	5.5	3.5	21.4	30.4	---	66,901				
1955	51.2	6/24.2	75.4	6.9	---	17.6	24.5	.1	110,347				
1956	43.2	6/30.1	73.3	7.5	---	19.2	26.7	---	104,511				
1957	10.4	6/60.1	70.5	3.5	5.4	20.0	28.9	.6	102,130				

1/ Net weight content one pound or less.

2/ Net weight content over one pound.

3/ Net weight content of more than one pound and up to ten pounds.

4/ Net weight content of more than ten pounds.

5/ Includes small volume in "other retail sizes."

6/ Mostly ten ounces.

Basic data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Percentages computed by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 3.--Vegetables for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per hundredweight received by farmers for principal crops, average 1949-56, annual 1957 and 1958

Crop	Acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	Average 1949-56	1957	1958	Average 1949-56	1957	1958	Average 1949-56	1957	1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes	8,090	9,400	9,400	315	329	329	9.16	8.79	10.22
Asparagus	41,700	50,150	50,680	1,106	1,338	1,315	13.54	12.98	12.84
Beans, lima	19,200	13,200	12,850	478	324	324	8.17	9.03	8.35
Beans, snap	164,020	130,550	128,250	5,357	4,851	4,511	8.32	9.22	8.13
Beets	7,030	4,450	4,950	732	510	544	2.61	3.16	2.56
Broccoli 1/	40,020	38,770	39,480	1,998	1,860	2,152	8.34	7.37	7.70
Brussels sprouts 1/	5,680	6,300	5,250	548	622	517	9.58	7.08	8.36
Cabbage 1/	151,880	124,410	131,860	26,450	22,534	25,372	1.72	1.99	1.70
Cantaloups 2/	129,030	122,650	135,250	11,901	11,115	12,436	3.99	5.10	3.96
Carrots 1/ 3/	81,720	71,990	68,410	14,997	14,301	14,734	3.04	3.30	2.84
Cauliflower 1/	30,560	32,990	29,850	4,599	4,754	4,454	3.37	3.31	3.71
Celery 1/ 3/	36,020	35,190	35,920	14,316	14,774	13,996	3.72	3.90	4.50
Corn, sweet	205,460	197,250	209,250	11,503	11,767	13,246	3.51	4.30	3.40
Cucumbers	49,200	54,320	50,750	3,725	4,190	4,067	5.03	5.22	4.66
Eggplant	4,820	4,800	4,600	473	499	412	4.78	4.86	5.54
Escarole	4,900	6,750	6,400	635	774	758	4.46	4.61	5.53
Garlic 1/ 3/	2,310	2,300	2,900	157	196	203	11.68	9.24	10.32
Honey balls	330	---	---	29	---	---	6.11	---	---
Honey dews	11,030	9,250	11,150	1,484	1,171	1,273	4.59	5.34	4.69
Kale	2,810	2,600	2,500	205	177	162	3.72	4.00	5.80
Lettuce	212,650	233,160	223,210	30,279	33,137	33,000	4.16	4.29	4.02
Onions 1/ 3/	120,330	110,860	107,060	21,991	24,248	23,499	2.65	2.85	2.68
Peas, green	17,500	7,900	8,400	558	294	237	7.74	9.37	8.06
Peppers, green	41,540	43,940	39,350	2,555	2,807	2,359	8.21	9.70	10.54
Shallots	5,920	4,900	4,000	162	98	86	7.45	6.97	5.87
Spinach 4/	40,980	31,280	31,250	2,039	1,672	1,675	5.66	6.00	6.57
Tomatoes	231,420	223,150	214,100	18,876	20,127	18,582	6.79	7.48	6.44
Watermelons	397,930	431,850	456,850	28,726	29,757	36,147	1.36	1.67	1.05
Total	2,064,080	2,004,360	2,023,920	206,194	208,226	216,390			

1/ Includes some quantities used for processing. 2/ Includes Casabas, Persians, and other muskmelons.
 3/ Includes production used for dehydration. 4/ Includes production for processing in those States for which separate estimates of fresh market and processing production are not prepared.

Table 4. --Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 38 markets, indicated periods 1957, 1958 and 1959

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

	1957			1958			1959		
	December 7-28			January 3-17			December 5-26		
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports: Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports: Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports: Total
Asparagus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Beans, lima, snap and fava	236	407	717	16	150	108	274	166	850
Beets	4	45	49	5	33	---	38	---	---
Broccoli	175	92	267	169	77	---	246	134	185
Cabbage	274	1,964	2,258	691	1,845	2	2,538	23	2,537
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Carrots	708	1,074	1,799	447	770	5	1,222	476	1,081
Cauliflower	237	930	1,167	566	408	---	934	51	1,485
Celery	1,965	1,489	3,474	1,098	1,186	---	2,264	1,657	1,390
Corn	206	268	474	31	80	---	111	249	679
Cucumbers	57	362	430	1	56	215	272	73	793
Escarole and endive	57	98	155	37	155	---	135	21	196
Lettuce and romaine	3,262	2,325	5,587	2,474	1,659	---	4,133	3,278	2,843
Onions	509	1,945	2,456	576	1,924	67	2,167	580	2,156
Peas, green	40	9	49	5	15	25	45	35	7
Peppers	224	401	665	37	250	61	368	329	571
Spinach	184	152	336	186	93	---	261	27	357
Tomatoes	654	1,943	2,798	186	1,079	585	1,950	959	2,434
Turnips and rutabagas	4	201	245	2	241	196	439	3	293
Watermelons	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---
Other vegetables (including mixed)	1,297	59	1,356	973	53	---	1,026	751	87
Total above	10,113	14,704	24,527	7,462	9,617	1,299	19,378	8,935	18,059
Potatoes	6,841	6,300	13,182	5,752	4,718	75	10,545	5,215	7,274
Sweetpotatoes	36	1,694	1,730	12	940	---	952	35	2,397
Grand total	15,990	21,776	39,439	13,226	15,275	1,374	29,875	14,005	27,729
Total above	10,113	14,704	24,527	7,462	9,617	1,299	19,378	8,935	18,059
Potatoes	6,841	6,300	13,182	5,752	4,718	75	10,545	5,215	7,274
Sweetpotatoes	36	1,694	1,730	12	940	---	952	35	2,397
Grand total	15,990	21,776	39,439	13,226	15,275	1,374	29,875	14,005	27,729

1/ Except watermelons.

Markets: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Market News: Weekly reports, USDA, AMS.

Table 5.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1957, 1958 and 1959

Market and Commodity	State of Origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1957-58			1958-59		
			Nov.: 12 :	Dec.: 10 :	Jan.: 14 :	Nov.: 11 :	Dec.: 9 :	Jan.: 13 :
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
Beans, snap, green, Valentine	:Florida	: Bu. hamper	: 3.68	2.75	10.00	---	2.88	6.50
Beets, bunched	:Texas	: Pony crt. 36's	: ---	3.88	4.45	---	5.75	4.75
Broccoli, bunched	:California	: 14's small crt.	: 3.58	3.04	3.18	3.15	3.67	3.68
Cabbage, domestic round type	:Florida	: 1-3/4 bu. crt.	: ---	---	3.32	---	---	3.50
Cabbage, Danish type	:New York	: 50 lb. sack	: 1.38	1.50	2.18	---	1.09	1.23
Carrots, bunched	:California	: 4 doz. pony crt.	: 5.46	4.95	5.41	5.38	---	4.25
Carrots, topped, washed	:California	: 48-1-lb. film bag crt.	: 6.13	6.02	7.38	4.20	4.22	5.92
Cauliflower	:Texas	: Long Island crt. 12's:	---	---	3.63	---	4.50	3.75
Celery, Golden Heart	:Florida	: 3-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	: ---	3.50	---	---	2.00	3.42
Celery, Pascal	:California	: 2-2 1/2 doz. 16 in. crt.	: 3.81	4.28	5.09	4.89	3.61	5.30
Corn, Green	:Florida	: 5 doz. crt., yellow	: 3.63	2.71	5.00	3.06	2.75	4.13
Cucumbers	:Florida	: Bu. bskt.	: 3.20	5.69	---	3.95	3.78	11.00
Eggplant	:Florida	: Bu. bskt.	: 2.73	2.97	6.00	3.40	2.09	4.13
Escarole	:Florida	: 1-1/9 bu. crt.	: 1.94	1.89	3.15	1.70	1.65	1.52
Lettuce, Iceberg type	:California	: 2 doz. crtn.	: 4.00	2.98	3.24	3.07	3.50	2.95
Onions, sweet Spanish large size	:Idaho	: 50 lb. sack	: 3.09	3.03	3.42	3.10	3.03	4.25
Onions, yellow, medium size	:New York	: 50 lb. sack	: 1.60	1.56	1.66	1.80	1.88	2.88
Peppers, green	:Texas	: Bu. bskt.	: 4.02	3.28	---	---	3.22	---
Spinach, Savoy type	:Texas	: Bu. bskt.	: ---	2.00	2.29	---	2.13	2.15
Tomatoes, green ripe, unwrapped	:Florida	: 6x6 60-lb. crt.	: ---	10.50	9.47	---	15.91	16.14
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Chicago</u>								
Beans, snap, green Valentine	:Florida	: Bu. hamper	: 3.25	2.85	---	2.85	3.75	7.00
Beets, bunched	:Texas	: 1/2 crt. 3 1/2 doz. bchs.	: ---	2.50	3.88	---	4.50	4.35
Broccoli	:California	: 14's 1/2 crt.	: 2.50	2.85	3.13	2.75	3.00	3.15
Cabbage, domestic round type	:Texas	: 1-3/4 bu. crt.	: ---	2.12	2.93	---	---	2.85
Carrots, topped, washed	:California	: 48-1-lb. film bag crt.	: 5.75	5.62	6.42	3.75	4.25	5.65
Cauliflower	:Texas	: Long Island crt. 12's:	---	3.75	2.66	---	3.75	3.65
Celery, Pascal type	:California	: 2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	: 3.65	3.66	4.75	4.35	4.00	4.75
Corn, Green	:Florida	: 5 doz. crt., yellow	: 3.10	3.25	5.25	2.75	2.75	4.00
Cucumbers	:Florida	: Bu. bskt.	: 3.25	6.50	---	3.75	3.50	9.00
Eggplant	:Florida	: Bu. bskt.	: 3.00	2.70	5.75	2.75	2.40	3.75
Escarole	:Florida	: 1-1/9 bu. crt.	: 1.50	1.80	3.00	1.88	1.85	1.75
Lettuce, Iceberg type, dry pack	:Arizona	: 2 doz. heads, crtn.	: 3.00	2.70	2.94	2.50	2.75	2.50
Onions, Spanish	:Colorado	: 3" & lgr. 50 lb. sack:	: 2.75	2.58	3.25	2.65	2.65	3.75
Onions, Yellow Globe	:Idaho-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Medium size	:Oregon	: 50 lb. sack	: 1.65	1.63	1.58	2.00	2.20	3.90
Peppers, green, California	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wonder type	:Texas	: Bu. bskt.	: 3.35	3.35	---	5.00	3.75	---
Spinach, Flat type	:Illinois	: Bu. bskt.	: 1.65	1.25	---	1.50	2.65	---
Tomatoes, green ripe and turning, wrapped	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:California	: 3/ 6x6 30-lb. lug box:	: 4.75	4.98	---	4.50	4.50	10.00
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ 1 1/4 bu. crate.

2/ 8 doz. crate.

3/ 85 percent or more U. S. No. 1.

4/ Florida 60 lb. crate.

Table 6 .--Vegetables, fresh: Average price received by farmers, per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1957 and 1958

Commodity	Average first half of month					
	1957			1958		
	November	December	October	November	December	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Beans, snap	7.80	8.50	9.30	8.80	7.50	
Broccoli	8.00	9.40	8.00	7.90	8.90	
Cabbage	1.90	2.00	1.45	1.40	1.95	
Carrots	4.90	4.85	3.15	2.95	2.80	
Cauliflower	2.85	3.85	4.10	3.75	4.55	
Celery	3.10	2.80	2.90	4.20	3.05	
Corn, sweet	4.50	4.25	3.10	3.40	3.80	
Cucumbers	4.20	9.20	5.90	5.10	4.60	
Lettuce	3.60	3.75	4.70	3.25	3.35	
Onions	2.10	2.15	2.45	2.60	3.05	
Peppers, green	8.00	11.50	6.10	12.50	10.70	
Spinach	5.50	8.20	5.50	5.40	6.50	
Tomatoes	11.10	8.60	5.40	10.60	7.70	

Table 7 .--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date 1/

(1910-1914 = 100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	224	266	281	274
1953	263	262	249	254	251	289	246	201	192	198	224	235	239
1954	246	227	230	262	243	201	225	195	175	197	234	229	222
1955	250	255	249	264	259	216	203	204	224	217	244	232	235
1956	255	267	267	244	259	289	266	202	182	206	265	259	247
1957	235	229	239	291	284	274	276	232	211	226	234	256	249
1958 <u>2/</u>	332	376	408	362	314	232	209	181	183	210	245	228	273

1/ Revised. In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added; broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.

2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 8.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and 1958

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958
	1947-56			1947-56			1947-56		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus	91,610	104,890	107,230	103,460	114,500	111,200	205.50	186.60	193.50
Beans									
lima 1/	100,800	90,650	81,580	89,700	92,600	88,700	147.70	141.80	140.90
Beans, snap	126,900	153,380	151,060	271,800	361,300	365,800	115.00	117.00	111.40
Beets	16,900	17,250	15,860	144,600	163,600	148,600	20.70	19.10	18.00
Cabbage									
for kraut	15,800	11,460	12,180	190,900	170,400	205,900	14.20	15.00	11.40
Corn, sweet 2/	447,900	441,910	385,460	1,333,700	1,524,500	1,322,400	21.30	19.90	18.80
Cucumbers									
for pickles	131,600	129,280	119,060	281,100	369,800	356,800	61.00	54.00	53.30
Peas, green 1/	425,300	454,510	377,900	437,600	557,700	484,500	89.60	89.50	88.20
Spinach 3/	33,400	32,880	29,870	122,800	139,900	123,800	42.00	37.90	41.10
Tomatoes	359,700	305,020	337,050	3,289,800	3,314,500	4,257,700	26.80	25.20	25.50
Total	1,748,500	1,741,230	1,617,250	6,253,300	6,808,800	7,465,400			

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis.

2/ Corn in the husk.

3/ Averages are 1949-56.

Annual Summary, Vegetables - Processing, USDA, AMS, December 17, 1958.

Table 9.--Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1958, with comparisons

Commodity	Dec. average 1953-57	1957		1958			
		Dec. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31 1/
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	17,937	24,010	30,279	28,592	25,033	22,350	20,325
Beans, lima	103,272	109,248	78,808	126,439	125,297	115,516	102,596
Beans, snap	80,430	85,956	118,952	123,830	116,946	107,486	95,203
Broccoli	40,843	41,387	21,574	28,014	39,890	46,954	47,115
Brussels sprouts	27,153	27,528	9,480	8,443	14,451	22,166	25,837
Cauliflower	21,351	23,011	7,111	8,480	15,299	20,431	22,198
Corn, sweet	82,014	92,387	77,066	110,512	104,011	91,713	81,096
Mixed vegetables	2/	27,546	15,319	13,473	17,152	22,068	25,094
Peas, green	171,422	234,860	288,042	268,424	244,106	216,284	191,296
Peas and carrots, mixed	2/	16,597	8,454	7,318	12,120	18,254	18,857
Potatoes, french fried	2/	51,682	34,286	32,592	44,245	58,869	68,347
Spinach	35,383	39,720	36,792	29,522	33,278	38,397	35,092
All other vegetables		163,719	107,785	66,937	75,113	112,766	113,846
Total		743,524	881,717	793,100	860,752	904,594	846,902

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Data not available.

Cold Storage Report, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 10.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1957 and 1958 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1957 and 1958, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1957	1958	Canner 1/		Wholesale distributors 1/			
			Date	1957	1958	Date	1957	1958
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	26,174	26,432	July 1	4,345	4,909	July 1	2,372	2,484
Corn, sweet	31,533	27,075	Dec. 1	25,348	20,703	Nov. 1	3,368	3,509
Peas, green	33,857	29,549	Dec. 1	21,799	23,377	Nov. 1	3,500	3,226
Tomatoes	21,686	30,465	July 1	5,742	2,715	July 1	2,619	2,652
Tomato juice 2/	32,590	37,467	July 1	10,210	9,400	July 1	2,439	2,349
Total	145,840	150,988		67,444	61,104		14,298	14,220
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	5,887	6,183	Oct. 1	3,880	3,558	Apr. 1	643	614
Beans, lima	2,518	2,464	Aug. 1	1,082	581	July 1	504	477
Beets	8,335	N.A.	July 1	2,787	2,998	July 1	1,060	1,043
Blackeye peas	1,418	N.A.						
Carrots	2,517	N.A.	July 1	1,046	1,284	July 1	406	418
Okra	560	N.A.						
Pickles	3/25,146	3/24,262						
Pimientos	357	N.A.						
Pumpkin and squash	3,327	3,535	July 1	1,612	1,047	July 1	461	388
Sauerkraut	3/9,202	3/11,119	Dec. 1	4/7,421	4/7,514	Nov. 1	788	723
Potatoes	3,243	N.A.						
Sweetpotatoes	5,345	N.A.						
Spinach	6,346	N.A.	Mar. 1	1,575	1,806	Apr. 1	632	604
Other greens	2,103	N.A.						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and chili								
sauce	18,180	N.A.	July 1	6,345	5,835	July 1	1,745	1,559
Paste	5/8,741	5/11,477	July 1	6/2,260	6/1,632	July 1	590	642
Pulp and puree	4,527	4,320	July 1	6/1,091	6/1,070	July 1	579	645
Sauce	7,969	12,158	July 1	6/3,832	6/1,458	July 1	512	858
Vegetables, mixed	3,454	N.A.						
Total, comparable								
minor items	67,317	75,518		32,931	28,783		7,920	7,971
Grand total								
Comparable items	213,157	226,506		100,375	89,887		22,218	22,191

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans by S&HR Branch of AMS.

2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

3/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68 and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh).

4/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel.

5/ Estimated, basis California pack.

6/ California only.

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stocks from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.--Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-56, annual 1957 and 1958

Seasonal Group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Average 1949-56	1957	1958 ^{1/}	Average 1949-56	1957	1958 ^{1/}
	Average 1949-56	1957	1958 ^{1/}						
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	24.0	44.0	34.5	156.5	154.3	144.1	3,767	6,790	4,971
Spring									
Early	24.0	31.6	31.2	134.2	139.5	150.7	3,224	4,408	4,703
Late	197.3	173.7	178.2	135.4	173.3	154.3	26,538	30,104	27,499
Summer									
Early	121.8	100.9	105.4	82.0	89.7	104.8	9,920	9,047	11,049
Late	214.2	182.3	184.5	156.2	176.7	187.9	33,158	32,209	34,663
Fall									
8 Eastern	303.9	268.0	287.9	204.2	227.4	227.4	62,001	60,950	65,459
9 Central	334.4	276.1	310.3	117.4	118.4	142.0	39,124	32,677	44,075
9 Western	273.8	306.0	333.7	185.7	207.0	213.9	50,883	63,354	71,363
Total	912.1	850.1	931.9	166.9	184.7	194.1	152,008	156,981	180,897
United States	1,493.4	1,382.6	1,465.7	153.6	173.3	180.0	228,615	239,539	263,782

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 12.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1949-56, annual 1957 and 1958

Region	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Average 1949-56	1957	1958 ^{1/}	Average 1949-56	1957	1958 ^{1/}
	Average 1949-56	1957	1958 ^{1/}						
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central									
Atlantic ^{2/}	38.0	38.8	39.9	84	91	96	3,184	3,534	3,812
Lower									
Atlantic ^{3/}	106.4	72.0	56.6	52	61	64	5,484	4,409	3,614
South									
Central ^{4/}	199.9	153.7	154.3	50	54	57	9,954	8,352	8,750
North									
Central ^{5/}	3.6	3.1	3.2	53	64	74	192	197	238
California	11.5	13.0	12.0	69	75	85	797	975	1,020
United States	361.9	280.6	266.0	54.7	62.2	65.5	19,772	17,467	17,434

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.^{3/} North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.^{4/} Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.^{5/} Missouri and Kansas

Table 13. ---Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods 1957, 1958 and 1959

Variety	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1957-58			1958-59		
			Nov. 9	Dec. 7	Jan. 11	Nov. 8	Dec. 6	Jan. 10
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points								
Katahdin, unwashed	South Dearfield, Massachusetts	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	---	2.16	2.25	1.44	1.35	1.35
Various varieties 1/	Rochester, New York, (Western and Central points)	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.25	1.20	1.31	.78	.84	.82
Mostly Katahdin	Presque Isle, Maine, Aroostock	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	.82	.86	1.04	.66	.59	.56
Katahdin	Pennsylvania, (Eastern points)	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.25	1.22	1.26	.80	.84	.80
Russet Burbank 2/	Idaho Falls Upper Valley Twin Falls District	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	2.50	2.28	2.45	2.21	2.10	2.29
Red McClure, washed 3/	San Luis Valley, Colorado	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	2.62	2.38	2.68	1.58	1.55	1.48
Katahdin, unwashed	West Michigan points	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.22	1.24	1.26	.80	.83	.80
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1957-58			1958-59		
			Nov. 12	Dec. 10	Jan. 14	Nov. 11	Dec. 9	Jan. 13
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal Markets								
New York								
Katahdin unwashed	Long Island	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.36	1.29	1.39	1.00	.95	.95
Russets, washed 4/	Idaho and Oregon	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	2.35	2.31	2.46	2.26	2.22	2.25
Katahdin, unwashed 5/	Maine	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	1.37	1.42	1.59	1.08	1.11	1.12
Chicago								
Russets	Idaho	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.55	3.45	3.60

1/ Mostly Katahdin.

2/ 20-30 percent, 10 ounces and larger.

3/ 2-1/8 minimum.

4/ 2 inch minimum.

5/ 2 1/4 inch minimum.

Weekly Summary of f.o.b. and terminal market prices, USDA, AMS, Market News reports. F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices.

Table 14.--Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1957, 1953 and 1959

[illegible]

Weekly Summary of f.o.b. and terminal prices, USDA, AMS, Market News reports. F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices.

Table 15.--United States average prices received by farmers per hundred-weight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1957 and 1958

Commodity	Average		1957	1958		
	Aug. 1909- July 1914	Jan. 1947- Dec. 1949	Dec. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Potatoes	1.14	2.46	1.61	1.02	1.15	1.16
Sweetpotatoes	1.60	4.28	5.04	2.97	3.35	4.54
Beans, dry edible	3.37	9.92	7.35	6.56	6.67	6.70
Peas, dry field	---	4.28	3.12	5.41	5.87	5.80

Agricultural Prices, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and 1958 1/

States and classes	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958
	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Maine, New York, and Michigan	588	582	653	941	811	1,001	5,522	4,719	6,537
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington	309	285	371	1,552	1,761	1,708	4,770	5,020	6,335
Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah	343	245	278	673	935	726	2,226	2,291	2,018
California:									
Large Lima	72	61	66	1,607	1,546	1,656	1,162	943	1,093
Baby lima	52	17	22	1,555	2,029	1,618	795	345	356
Other	196	189	210	1,197	1,221	1,258	2,350	2,308	2,642
Total California	320	267	298	1,346	1,347	1,373	4,307	3,596	4,091
United States	1,560	1,379	1,600	1,088	1,133	1,186	16,825	15,626	18,981

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

Table 17.--Beans, dry, edible: Production in selected areas, by major types, United States, crop years 1957 and 1958

Type	Michigan		Idaho and others 1/		Colorado and others 2/		New York		California		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/
Pea (Navy)	3,272	4,947	75	52	---	---	86	111	---	---	3,433	5,110
Great Northern	---	---	1,501	1,909	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,501	1,909
Pinto	10	15	2,585	2,752	2,291	2,016	---	---	14	8	4,900	4,791
Red Kidney	116	120	43	23	1	1	940	1,013	207	204	1,307	1,361
Standard												
lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	943	1,093	943	1,093
Baby lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	345	356	345	356
Other												
varieties	110	117	816	1,599	45	28	139	187	2,087	2,430	3,197	4,361
Total	3,508	5,199	5,020	6,335	2,337	2,045	1,165	1,311	3,596	4,091	15,626	18,981

1/ Includes Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Washington.

2/ Includes Maine, New Mexico, Minnesota, Arizona, and Utah.

3/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

Table 18 .--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and 1958 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average : 1947-56 :	1957 :	1958 :	Average : 1947-56 :	1957 :	1958 :	Average : 1947-56 :	1957 :	1958 :
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	4	4	3	950	1,050	1,100	41	42	33
North Dakota	5	2	2	911	1,200	1,300	49	24	26
Montana	7	4	---	1,094	1,150	---	71	46	---
Idaho	98	105	77	1,201	1,150	1,450	1,177	1,208	1,116
Wyoming	4	3	---	1,293	1,600	---	61	48	---
Colorado	10	18	12	867	900	1,000	90	162	120
Washington	153	120	101	1,140	1,300	1,060	1,734	1,560	1,071
Oregon	12	11	7	884	1,500	1,400	110	165	98
California	11	5	1	1,094	1,420	1,100	106	71	11
United States	305	272	203	1,136	1,223	1,219	3,440	3,326	2,475

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

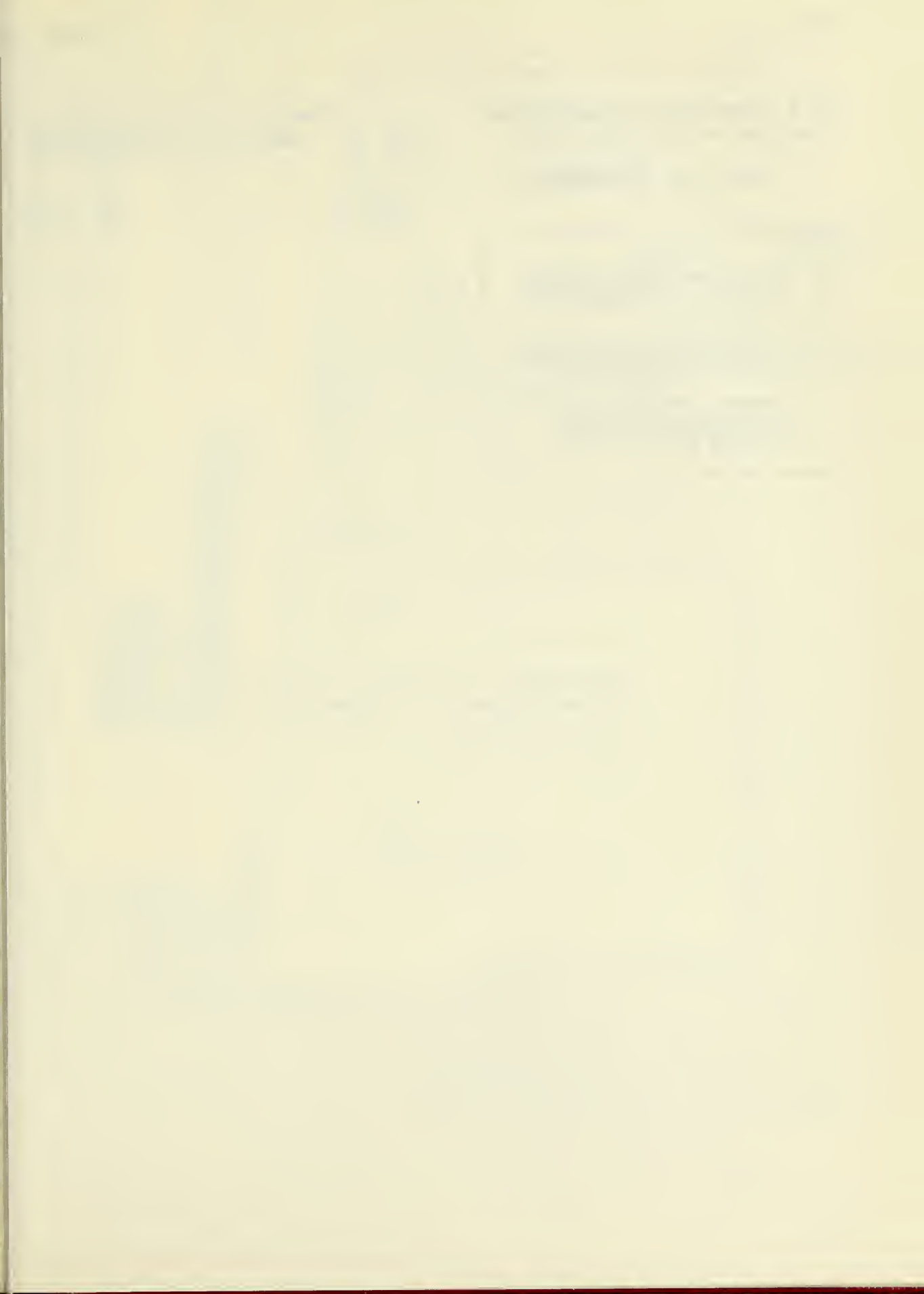
Annual summary, Crop Production, USDA, AMS, December 17, 1958.

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